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XXXIV.—*Seventh Contribution to the Knowledge of the Fauna of Madagascar**. By Dr. ALBERT GÜNTHER, F.R.S.

[Plate XIX.]

A SMALL collection of reptiles made in the district of Betsileo contains several very interesting novelties, among them again a distinct species of *Chamæleon*. The specific variety of this genus seems to be inexhaustible, and it reminds us in this respect of *Anolis*, although, fortunately, the species are distinguished by more palpable characters.

* The previous contributions are the following :—

1. "Notes on some Mammals from Madagascar," Proc. Zool. Soc. 1875, p. 78.
2. "Notice of two new Species of Mammals from Madagascar," Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. 1875, August.
3. "Descriptions of some new Species of Reptiles from Madagascar," *ibid.* 1877, April.
4. "Description of four new Species of Chamæleon from Madagascar," Proc. Zool. Soc. 1879, p. 148.
5. "Description of a new Species of Chamæleon from Madagascar," Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. 1879, September.
6. "Description of new Species of Reptiles from Eastern Africa," *ibid.* 1880, September.

Chamæleon O'Shaughnessii, sp. n.
(Pl. XIX.)

This species is allied to *Chamæleon Parsonii*, from which and other similarly armed species it differs in the structure of the skin.

Snout of the adult male produced into two flat compressed high horns, slightly divergent in front, and covered with large scutes; the space between them is broad and deeply concave and covered with rather large shields. Occipital region flat, slanting from behind forwards, with a rounded margin behind, and without lateral flaps. A dorsal crest is indicated by a short row of small pointed tubercles, and ceases entirely before the middle of the length of the trunk. No median series of enlarged tubercles on the throat or abdomen. Skin of the body and tail finely granular, with series of rather large rounded tubercles; similar more crowded and more conspicuous tubercles on the throat. Heel without spur or prominence.

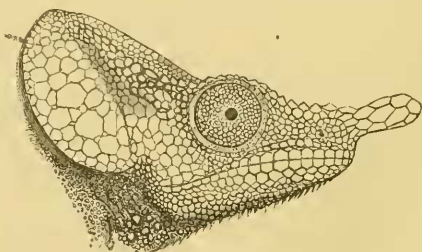
The coloration is now uniform brownish grey, the lower jaw and throat nearly black, with the tubercles yellowish white.

I have seen only one specimen of this very distinct species, from Betsileo; it is an adult male. It is $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, the tail measuring 9 inches.

This species is named in memory of my friend and fellow labourer Arthur O'Shaughnessy, who had zealously devoted himself to the study of Lizards, when his useful labours were interrupted by a premature death (30th Jannary, 1881).

Chamæleon brevicornis.

Chamæleon brevicornis, Günther, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1879, p. 148, pl. xii. fig. A.



Of this species I have now a series of five male specimens before me, all from Betsileo. The short protuberance of the snout, from which this species takes its name, grows with age:

in an individual 13 inches long the horn is as long as the diameter of the orbit, covered with large smooth scales, and concave above; it is as long as in the specimen of *Chamceleon malthæ* figured on pl. xii. of the paper quoted. From that species *C. brevicornis* is readily distinguished by the posterior notch between the occipital flaps and the large scutes covering these flaps. In younger specimens the horn is only half or two thirds of the length of the orbit, or still shorter.

Liophis quinquelineatus, sp. n.



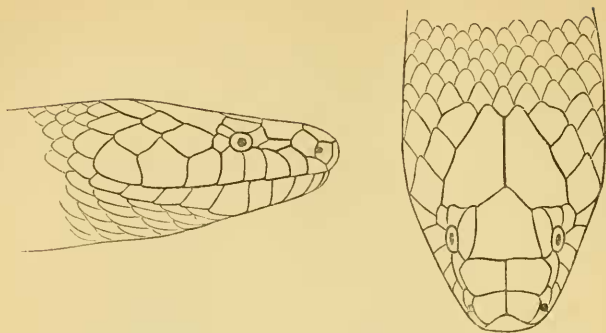
Scales in 21 series. Head short; snout rather pointed; eye small, with round pupil. Rostral shield protruding, extending on to the upper surface of the head; anterior frontals small, one third the size of the posterior; vertical rather longer than broad; occipitals somewhat shorter than vertical and postfrontals together. Loreal short; one præocular, not reaching the vertical; two postoculars. Eight upper labials, the fourth and fifth entering the orbit. Temporals 1 + 2 + 2, the foremost in contact with the lower postocular only. Three lower labials, in contact with the anterior chin-shields. Ventrals 148; anal divided; subcaudals 46. Posterior maxillary tooth strong.

Upper parts brown; a broad margin round the upper jaw brownish yellow, both colours being divided by a sharply-defined line. Two narrow dark lines on each side of the body, and one along the median row of scales on the back. Lower parts uniform whitish.

Two specimens from Betsileo. Total length 17 inches, the tail measuring 3 inches.

Pseudoxyrhopus microps, sp. n.

Jan described under the name of *Homalocephalus* a genus of Colubrine Snakes from Madagascar which he associated with the Coronellines. I am inclined to place it with the larger and more-developed Colubers; and whilst admitting the Snake described by him as the type of a distinct genus, I am compelled to change the name, which is preoccupied in Entomology. The character of mixed (simple and paired) subcaudals must be set aside in the diagnosis of the genus, as a second species (described here) possesses paired subcaudals only.



This second species may be characterized thus:—Scales in 25 series. Head depressed, flat, rather narrow, like that of an *Oxyrhopus*. Snout flat, obtuse. Eye very small. Rostral shield broad, just reaching the upper surface of the head; anterior frontals half the size of posterior; vertical broad, not much longer than broad; occipitals as long as vertical and postfrontals together. Loreal elongate; one præocular, reaching the upper surface of the head, but not the vertical; two postoculars. Eight upper labials, the fourth and fifth entering the orbit. Temporals 1+2+3, the foremost in contact with the lower postocular only. Four lower labials in contact with the anterior chin-shields. Ventrals 228; anal divided; subcaudals more than 50 (tail injured). Dentition diacrantherian.

Upper parts uniform black, lower whitish.

One specimen from Betsileo. Total length 54 inches, the tail (restored) measuring 8 inches. Feeds on frogs.

XXXV.—*Description of a new Species of Frog from Madagascar.* By G. A. BOULENGER.

Rana guttulata.

Vomerine teeth in two small groups behind the level of the hinder edge of the choanæ. Head depressed; snout short, rounded; loreal region concave; interorbital space as broad as or slightly broader than the upper eyelid; tympanum small, hidden. Fingers rather short, first not extending as far as second; toes rather short, united to the tips by a scarcely emarginate membrane; tips of fingers and toes dilated into small disks; subarticular tubercles small; a blunt, oval, inner metatarsal tubercle. The hind limb being carried forwards along the body, the tibio-tarsal articulation reaches the eye. Skin granular above, smooth beneath; a fold from the eye